

**Call for papers:
International conference of young historians
«BELGOROD DIALOGUE – 2013»**

BELGOROD NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY (RUSSIA)
KHARKOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY after V.N. Karazin (UKRAINE)
STATE ARCHIVE OF THE BELGOROD REGION (RUSSIA)
MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY (USA)

invite proposals for the **5th international scientific conference of young historians «Belgorod Dialogue – 2013»**. The conference will be held **on 27-29 March 2013** at the Belgorod National Research University. *This year it is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Kursk Battle.*

The conference will include the following events:

- conference "Belgorod Dialogue – 2013. Problems of Russian and World History";
- seminar "Acute Problems of WWII History";
- Skype-conference "Humanities Without Boundaries";
- seminar "History of Private and Family Life";
- round-table "Young Historian: Prospects of Research on the Post-Soviet Scientific Space";
- competition of high-school pupils' papers "History as Seen by Schoolchildren".

Possible forms of participation: panel presentation, poster presentation. Applications for participation in the conference may be handed in by email (**sprokopenko@bsu.edu.ru**) **until 24 February 2013** and should include a filled-out registration form and a paper. We plan to publish a collection of the best papers after the conference. (The selected papers of "Belgorod Dialogue – 2012" are available on-line here: <http://if.bsu.edu.ru/if/science/publication.php>)

REGISTRATION FORM: Participant information

Full name	
Place of study (name of institution)	
Status (undergraduate, MA, PhD student)	
Course (year)	
Telephone (landline/mobile)	
E-mail	
Address	
Supervisor	

Participation (panel or poster presentation)	
Arrival date (if applicable)	
Departure date (if applicable)	
Need of hotel (if applicable)	

Please submit your paper and its summary in English or Russian or Ukrainian (16,000 to 20,000 characters) single-spaced, in one font using endnotes (please follow our style and reference guide given below).

Contact information:

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Address of the organization committee:

308007 Russia, Belgorod, Studencheskaya str. 14,
Belgorod National Research University, Faculty of History
Phone: +7 4722 301 851.
web-site: <http://if.bsu.edu.ru/if/>

Appendix

Style and reference guide (please follow the example):

THE HOLODOMOR: COOUNTERING TRADITIONAL CONCEPTIONS
OF GENOCIDE AND STATE TERROR

Joey Meyer

Department of Political Science
Middle Tennessee State University

There can be no doubt that the Soviet collectivization policy played a major role in causing the Holodomor. Stalin's desire to modernize the Soviet economy at unprecedented speed, coupled with an attempt to destroy the remaining power and influence of the *kulaks* served as the primary vehicles for the collectivization policies (Naimark, 2010, 71). Aside from political motivations, the goal of collectivization was to consolidate the individually owned farms of Soviet peasants into *kolkhozy*, or collective farms, which would theoretically increase food supply and therefore growth for urban centers.

Works Cited:

1. Antonovych, M. (2008) *Legal Accountability for the Crime of 1932-1933 Great Famine (Holodomor) in Ukraine. (Draft) National University of Kyiv-Mohly Academy.*
2. Conquest, R. (1986). *The Harvest of Sorrow. Oxford University Press.*
3. Ellman, M. (2007) *Stalin and the Soviet Famine of 1932-1933 Revisited. Europe-Asia*

Studies. Vol. 59 No.4.

4. Goldhagen, D. (2009) *Worse Than War: Genocide, Eliminationism, and the Ongoing Assault On Humanity*. New York. Affain Books.

5. Gurr, R. (1986) *War, Revolution, and the Growth of the Coercive State*. University of Colorado Press.

6. Marples, D. (2007) *Heroes and Villains*. Central European University Press.

7. Naimark, N. (2010) *Stalin's Genocides*. Princeton University Press.